



**UNHCR Sub-Office JALALABAD
DISTRICT PROFILE**

DATE: 10/01/2003

PROVINCE		Name: Laghman	Geo-Code: 9
DISTRICT		Name: Qarghayi	Geo-Code 902
Population in 1990:		Settled 80372 refugees in Pakistan 47995	
CURRENT ESTIMATED POPULATION (ACCORDING TO LA INFORMATION)			
Total (Ind.)	Returned IDPs (Fam.)	Recent Returnees (Fam.)	IDPs (Fam.)
126439	0	350	0
		Children Under 12	Female Households
		63000	450
ETHNIC COMPOSITION: Pashtun 60% Hazara 0% Tajik 20% Uzbek 0% Other: 20%			
CURRENT ESTIMATED RETURNEE POPULATION (ACCORDING TO UNHCR RECORDS)			
	Returned IDPs (Fam.)	Update on	Recent Returnees (Fam.)
	36	12/31/2002	2799
		Update on	
			1/10/2003
EXPECTED RETURNING POPULATION 2002			
IDPS (Fam.)	0	RETURNEES (Fam.)	0
AUTHORITY			
Head of District:	Mohamed Qadir Niazi		
Other Information:	The Head of Security, Zaman Shah, a Pashai closely affiliated with Hazrat Ali (Head of the Nangarhar Army Corps) is reportedly in effective control of the district. Despite a decision of the Kabul government in Dec 2002 stating that the Laghman military was independent of the Nangarhar corps, Hazrat Ali still exercises considerable authority in a number of areas within the province, including Qarghayi. The District Sub-Governor, who reports to the Laghman provincial governor, reportedly exercises little influence.		
GENERAL SITUATION			
Qarghayi District has 60 villages. It is the largest district in Laghman Province, and is located 30 Km from the provincial centre. The north side borders Nuristan Province, the south borders Nangarhar and the west side borders Sorobi district.			
SECTORAL INFORMATION			
SHELTER:	Percentage and Number of Houses Destroyed:	40 %	
	Housing Situation of Returning Population :	Some returnees have succeeded in rebuilding their houses, however, many are reportedly living with relatives and in open areas.	
	Comments: A number of returnees originating from Ambir village, which is located in the mountains, have settled on government-owned land at the edge of Gamberi desert located next to Char Bagh village. They have requested that land be allocated to them, however this has not so far taken place, and they have not received shelter assistance.		
WATER:	Type of Potable Water Sources (and distance):	Shallow wells, streams and rivers. various	
	Availability of Potable water (%):	50 %	
	Sanitation and Drainage:	Local system (self-built).	
	Comments: DACAAR has provided 135 wells in Qarghayi district. It was reported that people are drinking river water because of the lack of shallow wells and hand pumps in villages such as Akhan Zahada Khil, Lamati and Sulaiman Khil.		
AGRICULTURE:	Main crops:	Rice, wheat, maize, cotton.	

SECTORAL INFORMATION						
	Current Land Condition:		90% arable land has been cultivated.			
	Existing Irrigation schemes:		Streams and rivers.			
	Agri/tool Banks:		Cows and tractors.			
	Animal Husbandry		Cows, sheep, goats.			
	Comments: Most of the arable land in this district has not been drought-affected, however in a small number of villages the land is affected by drought (Ambir, Kashmund and Sar Khil villages) and in other villages (Sawadi and Locar Lam) some areas of land are threatened by the river.					
INCOME GENERATION:	Main Sources of Income:	Agriculture, daily wage labour, government employment.	% of NO income in the district	20 %		
	Comments: The main source of income is agriculture.					
HEALTH:	Health Centre:	Types		Currently functioning	Before 1998	
		No. of Clinic:		5	4	
		No. of Mobile Clinic:		1	0	
		No. of Hospital:		0	0	
		Nurses and Mid-wives		7	7	
Comments: This district has a relatively high number of health facilities when compared to other districts. Two of the clinics are supported by Ibnisina NGO and the others are run by SCA. WHO reported in May 2001 that there were 5 male and 2 female doctors, 8 male and 2 female nurses, 3 male and 1 female pharmacists, 3 lab technicians, 6 male and 2 female vaccinators and 10 TBAs in the district. There were 4 EPI (vaccination) centres and 2 MCH facilities. (Health Resources by District, Eastern Region of Afghanistan, May 2001).						
EDUCATION:	Education Centre:	Types		Currently functioning	Before 1998	
		No. of High School:		5	5	
		No. of Primary School:		14	13	
		No. of Home Based Sch:		70	50	
	Teacher:	Female:	60	Pupils:	Girls:	2396
		Male:	218		Boys:	6136
	Literacy Rate %:	25				
Comments: In addition to the high schools and primary schools noted above, there are also two secondary schools. Data on schools, pupils and teachers provided by UNICEF (January 2003). It was noted by the district profiling team that whilst school buildings were available, they were without windows and basic equipment and materials.						
MINE/UXOs:	Existence of mines & UXOs:		Toor Gar and Kamberi Dak.			
	Identified priority villages to clear:		Kamberi Dak			
	Comments: Mines and UXOs have been cleared in most places, however in the locations mentioned above there have been no clearance activities as yet.					
PROTECTION						
Population Movement:	Qarghayi received the highest number of UNHCR assisted returnees in Laghman in 2003, with 2,799 families (15,286 families) returning.					
Minority Issue:	The most significant minority are the Pashais. As noted below under 'land', in certain areas there have been tensions between the Pashais and neighbouring communities.					

SECTORAL INFORMATION	
Land Ownership:	Pashai returnees from Ambir village, which is located in an isolated position in the mountains and is drought-affected, have settled on government land on the edge of Gamberi desert, near to Char Bagh village. They are hoping to be included in a scheme for land distribution in Ganmberi desert sponsored by Hazrat Ali, head of the Nangarahar army corps and also a Pashai.
House Occupation:	Pashai people have reportedly occupied many houses.
Others:	There have been reports of harrassment by Pashai gun men from Ambir vilage in Char Bagh village. The Provincial Governor is aware of these problems, but is unable to intervene as the district is effectively controlled by Hazrat Ali, through the head of security who is a commander linked to him. The continuing encroachment of the Nangahar Corps within Laghman territory is a major source of instability within the province.
NGOs Working in the District	
The following NGOs are currently working in the district: IBNSINA, IMC, DACAAR, MADERA, SCA, ISRA. There has been pressure put on NGOs by commanders and others during beneficiary selection for assistance projects.	
Other Comments (including accessibility)	
The population figure is taken from the statistics for 2002 prepared by the Eastern Region EPI management team within the Public Health Department. Data collected from the district shura and district health authorities suggested a higher figure (160000).	